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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/481,043	01/11/2000	RANDALL L. SIMPSON	IL-10127B	5097
24981	7590 10/31/2007	EXAMINER		
Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY PO BOX 808, L-703 LIVERMORE, CA 94551-0808			FELTON, AILEEN BAKER	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
LIVERMORE	, CA 74331-0000		1793	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/481,043	SIMPSON ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
•	Aileen B. Felton	1793	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet w	rith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perioraliure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statue Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUN 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a nd will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO ute, cause the application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ The 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal ma	•	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1,26-38,40,41 and 45 is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrest 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1,26-38,40,41 and 45 is/are rejected 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examination 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) and Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correst 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the International Bure application from the International Bure application for a list	rawn from consideration. d. /or election requirement. ner. ccepted or b) objected to ne drawing(s) be held in abeya ection is required if the drawing Examiner. Note the attache gn priority under 35 U.S.C. nts have been received. nts have been received in a iority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). d Office Action or form PTO-152. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). Application No n received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application 	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1, 26-38, 40, 41, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sayles (4952341) or Benziger (4481371) in view of the article to Hench et al entitled "The Sol Gel Process", the article from Science and Technology Review, and the admitted prior art in Applicant's specification (page 13, lines 5-23).

Sayles discloses that "[b]urning rates of propellants are also influenced by surface area and particle sizes of the oxidizer ingredients. Porosity is another factor which increases burning rate of solid propellant grains" (col. 1, lines 50-57). Sayles also uses ammonium perchlorate (table 1). Alternatively, Benziger discloses that "it has been generally known that the sensitivity of solid explosives can be increased by decreasing the particle size of the material and correspondingly increasing the surface area per unit weight of the material (col. 1, lines 40-45).

The article to Hench et al discloses various sol-gel methods and indicates that sol-gel processing is useful for making materials with high surface area that are porous. (see particularly pages 33, 35-37, 42, 57, 65, and 68).

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The article from Science and Technology Review (pg 23) teaches the use of a sol-gel process that is less expensive.

Applicant's specification admits that the sol-gel process is "known in the art for producing a variety of metal oxide, organic, and carbon aerogels and xerogels, and these materials have been utilized for various purposes. The composition of the aerogels or xerogels is varied by the sol-gel processing, whereby various surface areas, densities, etc. can be produced" (page 13, lines 5-23).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the sol-gel processes as taught by the Science and Technology article, article to Hench et al, and the admitted prior art in Applicant's specification with the explosives disclosed by Benziger and Sayles since Benziger and Sayles both disclose that it is known in the explosive and propellant art to use high surface areas and porosity to improve burn rate and since the articles and admitted prior art teach that the sol-gel processes are known ways to make materials with high surface area and porosity.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422

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F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1, 26-38, 40, 41, and 45 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-11 of U.S. Patent No. 6666935. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both claim the similar method of using solgel processing with fuel and oxidizer materials.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 6. Claims 1, 32, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the article from Science and Technology Review.

The article from Science and Technology Review (pg 23), teaches the claimed sol-gel process that is less expensive and uses materials such as carbon as the fuel and the oxidizer is provided by the air in the aerogel. Carbon and air can also function as propellants.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. The indicated allowability of claim 26 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) are shown above.

Response to Arguments

- 8. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
- 9. Regarding claims 1, 32, and 45, the article from Science and Technology Review clearly shows the use of carbon with sol-gel process and the oxidizer is provided by the air in the aerogel. These materials can also function as propellants.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aileen B. Felton whose telephone number is 571.272.6875. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:30-4:00, except alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jerry Lorengo can be reached on 571.272.1233. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Aileen Felton/ Primary Examiner Art Unit 1793